



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

**FBIS-AFR-90-119
Wednesday
20 June 1990**

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS:AFR-90-119

CONTENTS

20 June 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Zaire

Officials Implicated in Lubumbashi Deaths Named [PANA]	1
Shaba Province Governor Suspended [BBC]	1

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Parliament Scraps Separate Amenities Act [SAPA]	2
COSATU Criticizes Government Labor Decision [SAPA]	2
Union Leaders Occupy Offices [SAPA]	3
Leaders Issue Demands [SAPA]	3
De Klerk, Strikers Meet [SAPA]	3
Mandela Continues Tour to Europe, Canada, U.S.	4
Meets Pope John Paul II [SAPA]	4
Views Meetings With Pope, Andreotti [SAPA]	4
Criticizes Mangope, Buthelezi [SAPA]	5
Arrives in Netherlands, Meets Queen [SAPA]	5
Arrives in London 16 Jun [SAPA]	6
Departs for Canada [Johannesburg International]	7
Welcomed by Mulroney in Ottawa [Umtata Radio]	7
ANC Seeks To Raise Funds [Umtata Radio]	7
Addresses Canadian Parliament [Johannesburg TV]	7
Continues 'Whirlwind' Visit [SAPA]	8
Praises Canada's Donation for Exiles [SAPA]	8
Arrives in U.S. [Umtata Radio]	8
16 Jun Press Review on Current Problems, Issues	8

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Government-UNITA Talks To Resume in Lisbon [AFP]	10
UNITA 'Bandits' Kill 4 in Huambo 19 Jun [Luanda Radio]	10
Dos Santos Appoints New Information Minister [ANGOP]	10
Appoints Planning, Finance Ministers [Luanda Radio]	10
Names New Deputy Defense Minister [Luanda Radio]	10
New Ministers Sworn In [Luanda Radio]	11

Madagascar

French President Arrives; Debts Canceled [Antananarivo Radio]	11
Presidents View New 'Decisions' [Paris International]	11

Mozambique

Chissano Returns to Maputo After Ceremony [Maputo Radio]	12
Chissano Departs for Franco-African Summit [Maputo Radio]	12

Namibia

Nujoma Meets With President Bush, Requests Aid [Windhoek Radio]	12
---	----

WEST AFRICA

Sierra Leone

Deputy Foreign Minister on Refugees From Liberia [AFP]	13
--	----

Liberia

Sierra Leone-Mediated Peace Talks Continue	13
Spokesman Denies Deadlock [BBC]	13
Rebel Official 'Optimistic' [AFP]	13
No Agreement on Cease-Fire [AFP]	13
Doe's Resignation Demanded [Monrovia Radio ELWA]	14
Negotiators Express 'Optimism' [Monrovia Radio ELWA]	14

Zaire

Officials Implicated in Lubumbashi Deaths Named

AB1906114690 Dakar PANA in English 1055 GMT
19 Jun 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 June (AZAP/PANA)—The Zairian Government has decided to suspend and prosecute Shaba Province officials who are implicated in the recent incidents at the University of Lubumbashi in south eastern Zaire.

The Zairian information minister, Ngongo Kamanda, the government spokesman, said the decision was taken Monday during an extraordinary cabinet meeting which reviewed the report and conclusions of a parliamentary commission of inquiry into the incidents which occurred on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of May 1990.

During the four days, rival student groups, who were on a strike to demonstrate their solidarity with their colleagues at Kinshasa University, fought fist battles, leading to the intervention of security forces in the process of which one student was killed and several others injured, according to the official version.

According to the information minister, apart from the present decision, the government would take other appropriate measures if new incriminating evidence comes up during investigations.

Those who have been suspended and who are to appear in court include the Shaba Province governor, Mr. Koyagialo Ngabe Te Gerengbo, the Shaba District military commander, Col. Lokiyo as well as the vice-chancellor of the University of Lubumbashi, Mr. Aloni Komanda.

Others to be punished are security officials as well as the director of immigration, Mr. Gata Lebo Kete, Maj. Lokombe, the commander of the civil guard, Captain Bongonda, the commander of the mobile brigade and the director of engineering of the Gecamine laminators and cables.

Shaba Province Governor Suspended

AB1906215190 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 19 Jun 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The rumpus over the disturbances at Lubumbashi University in Zaire's sensitive Southern Province of Shaba is far from over. After clashes on the campus in mid-May, there were claims of a massacre involving a presidential commando and of a death toll ranging from one or two up to 150. The authorities in the province and at the university played the incident down, claiming that the trouble was confined to clashes between rival students. But a commission of inquiry was set up. It has apparently been rigorous and top people are now in hot water. Our Brazzaville correspondent, Antoine Muyumbala, has been monitoring the developments and he telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to Radio Zaire, the Government has officially suspended the governor of Shaba Province, Mr. Koyagialo Ngabe Te Gerengbo, whom it blames for the Lubumbashi disturbances. A rector of the university and four other functionaries in the regional administration have also been brought before a court for their involvement.

The president of the commission of inquiry, Muwamba Maleba, has told the Zairian Parliament that the governor of Shaba fell into the trap of regional tribal conflict in the region by organizing a vendetta against one group of students by another. The conflict was between students from President Mobutu's home region and others who saw them as government informers.

Mr. Maleba affirmed that his commission had carried out its duties correctly and that the people whom they accused could not be pardoned. Regarding the uncertain number of students who might have died at Lubumbashi, the government has called on anxious parents who fear their children might have been harmed, to contact the authorities.

At Lubumbashi the commission had not been able to ascertain the exact numbers of the casualties because students had run away and there was a climate of fear on the campus and in the town. One of the members of the commission remarked that despite every effort, the truth of what had happened in Shaba Province might never emerge. [end recording]

Parliament Scraps Separate Amenities Act

MB1906150990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1506 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Parliament June 19 SAPA—A bill scrapping the Separate Amenities Act was passed here on Tuesday. Only the Conservative Party [CP] dissented.

Mr Jan Hoon (CP Kuruman) said the discriminatory legislation regarding public amenities repeal bill was destroying whites' rights to self-determination in every facet of daily life which affected them.

It gave substance to a new South Africa in which a black majority ANC [African National Congress] government would rule.

The National Party [NP] did not have a mandate for the legislation.

Mr Tony Leon (DP [Democratic Party] Houghton) said the DP supported the bill unhesitatingly and positively.

The party believed the 37 years in which separate amenities had been on the statute book had given South Africa a disfigured human landscape. He hoped own affairs resorts would also be brought under the ambit of the bill.

Mr Paul Farrell (NP Bethlehem) said that with the passing of the bill, the announcement by the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, in his February 2 speech that the Separate Amenities Act would be scrapped this parliamentary session, was being met.

It also gave substance to the mandate the NP had received in the September 6 general election. In general, serious problems should not arise.

Local authorities had to ensure that standards were maintained—the bill was passed by the House of Assembly by 105 votes to 38, with one abstention being recorded. The House of Representatives and the House of Delegates passed the bill unanimously.

COSATU Criticizes Government Labor Decision

MB1906150490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1858 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Johannesburg, June 19, SAPA—A government decision not to legislate an agreement on amendments to the controversial Labour Relations Amendment Act [LRA] during this session of parliament could affect negotiations between it and the African National Congress [ANC].

The Congress of SA Trade Unions [COSATU] on Tuesday slammed the decision at a media conference in Johannesburg as a "serious error of judgement which would have extremely grave consequences for the national economy."

Agreement on amendments to the act—the Labour Accord—was reached on May 7 in a historic meeting between COSATU, the black consciousness-affiliated

National Council of Trade Unions [NACTU] and the SA consultative Committee for Labour Affairs, SACCOLA.

COSATU said a meeting on Monday agreed on a course of action should government continue to refuse to legislate the Labour Accord, including an urgent meeting to be convened with the ANC to review its participation in negotiations.

The possible action, to be recommended to affiliates and considered by COSATU structures, includes the withdrawal of COSATU's contact with the National Manpower Commission and the minister and director-general of manpower.

SACCOLA will also be requested to withdraw from the commission and other statutory bodies, and a meeting will be convened with all ambassadors to request their governments to maintain sanctions.

A complaint lodged with the International Labour Organisation on violation of worker and trade union rights will be pursued.

Employers opposing amendments to the LRA will be subject to product boycotts, and post office employees will engage in solidarity action and not handle post and telecommunication requirements of such companies.

A national mass stayaway will be called for a demonstrations, pickets and other factor-based actions will be encouraged.

COSATU reiterated its willingness to meet State President F.W. de Klerk to explore ways of legislating the agreement.

COSATU, NACTU, and SACCOLA have met Manpower Minister Mr. Eli Louw and Manpower Department officials several times to clarify misunderstandings in recommendations to amendments to the act.

COSATU said the cabinet decision not to legislate the amendments appeared to be due to insufficient time for consultations and receipt of objections to the amendments from 80 organisations.

"The reasons offered by the minister and cabinet are spurious and seriously question government's commitment to democratic reform in SA."

The negotiated agreement on the amendments had the support of over 66,000 employers representing more than four million workers, and trade unions with 1.5 million paid-up members.

Support for the agreement was also offered from parties not involved in the talks, including the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce, Consultative Business Movement and other trade unions, COSATU said.

The trade union federation said the minister had "relied" on objections from the business community and industrial relations field, including Gold Fields, Btr Dunlop, and SASOL.

"With regard to this labour accord, the government has reached a crossroads.

"It either commits itself to the process of peaceful and negotiated change, or it will have to face continued industrial unrest, conflict, and instability."

Union Leaders Occupy Offices

*MB1906174490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1724 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Text] Johannesburg June 19 SAPA—Senior trade union leaders occupied Manpower Department offices in Johannesburg on Tuesday afternoon in protest at government's refusal to legislate amendments to the controversial Labour Relations Amendment Act [LRA] during this session of parliament.

Congress of SA Trade Unions [COSATU] spokesman Mr Neil Coleman said the general secretaries of COSATU and the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Jay Naidoo and Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, were included in the action.

The duration of the sit-in would depend on the response received from State President Mr F.W. de Klerk, Manpower Minister Mr Eli Louw and his department, Mr Coleman said.

"They have gone in there with the intention of staying there."

COSATU has called for an urgent meeting with President de Klerk to press him to have the draft bill amending the LRA placed before parliament before it goes into recess on Friday.

The trade union federation has refused to meet Mr Louw, as he is not prepared to consider the legislation in this term, COSATU said. The dispute may affect ANC [African National Congress]-government negotiations.

A programme of protest released by COSATU on Tuesday morning includes a meeting to be convened with the ANC to ask the organisation to inform government that further talks could be hindered by their refusal to legislate the act.

Leaders Issue Demands

*MB1906201090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1959 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, June 19, SAPA—Top union leaders occupying Department of Manpower regional offices in Johannesburg said on Tuesday they would stay until they have a clear response to their demands from Manpower Minister Eli Louw.

The 27 COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]-affiliated unionists are demanding government introduces into parliament and legislates before it goes into recess on Friday in favour of an agreement on amendments to the controversial Labour Relations Amendment Act [LRA].

The agreement—the Labour Accord—was reached on May 7 at a historic meeting between the Congress of SA Trade

Unions, the National Council of Trade Unions, and the SA Consultative Conference for Labour Affairs. It provides for the removal of or amendment to several clauses in the LRA.

About 150 singing and chanting COSATU shop-stewards from the union federation's local branch arrived bearing placards and banners outside the building at 7pm Tuesday evening to lend support to the union leaders.

COSATU General Secretary Mr. Jay Naidoo warned police watching the demonstration that if one worker was injured "they would face the full might of COSATU."

He said the sit-in aimed to show government the seriousness with which COSATU was prepared to pursue the campaign against the LRA—which has been in existence since the beginning of 1988.

A cabinet meeting on Wednesday—expected to respond to COSATU demands—will lead either to consensus and agreement or confrontation, he said.

"We will not hand the future of industrial relations to a minority government."

Mr. Naidoo said the union leaders arrived at regional Manpower Department Director Mr. E.J. Knoesen's office on Tuesday afternoon and simply told him of their plans to sit in. Food and drink were brought to the office in the evening.

"We intend to embark on a program that will cause major chaos in the economy. This is an acid test of government's commitment to negotiations, a test of their good faith.

"This could have been an ideal opportunity to contribute to a climate of negotiations," said Mr. Naidoo.

Included in the action are Mr. Naidoo, National Union of Metal Workers of SA President Mr. Moses Mayekiso, Posts and Telecommunications Workers Association [POTWA] General Secretary Mr. Vusi Khumalo, POTWA President Kgabisi Mosunkutu, National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] General Secretary Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, NUM President James Motlatsi, Chemical Workers Industrial Union President Mr. Calvin Makgaleng, Food and Allied Workers Union General Secretary Mr. Mandla Gxanyane, SA Railways and Harbour Workers Union General Secretary Mr. Martin Sebakwane, and Paper Print Wood and Allied Workers Union Secretary Mr. Siphso Kubheka.

De Klerk, Strikers Meet

*MB2006051590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2147 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Excerpt] Johannesburg June 19 SAPA—The COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] delegation occupying Department of Manpower regional offices in Johannesburg held a lengthy discussion with President F.W. de Klerk on Tuesday night on their demands concerning the Labour Relations Amendment Act.

President de Klerk agreed to raise the unionists' demand at Wednesday's [20 June] cabinet meeting. COSATU

General Secretary Jay Naidoo said in a telephone call from the building, which was occupied on Tuesday afternoon by 27 union leaders.

COSATU is demanding the government legislate in favour of an agreement on amendments to the Labour Relations Amendment Act before Parliament goes into recess on Friday.

"We further requested a direct meeting with him (President de Klerk)", Mr Naidoo said. "He assured us that he would reply tomorrow (Wednesday) on his cabinet's decisions," he said.

"We have had a lengthy discussion with President de Klerk tonight (Tuesday) and we have impressed upon him the importance that the promulgation of the Labour Relations Amendment Act should be treated with, and that he raise the issue in his cabinet meeting tomorrow (Wednesday).

"He has agreed to do that," Mr Naidoo said.

President de Klerk's office in Cape Town has not yet confirmed the telephone discussion had taken place between the unionists and the president. Asked how the 27 union leaders were coping in the Department of Manpower offices, Mr Naidoo: "We are fine. Everyone is in good spirits, and we are staying here until we hear from President de Klerk tomorrow (Wednesday)." [passage omitted]

Mandela Continues Tour to Europe, Canada, U.S.

Meets Pope John Paul II

*MB1506135090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1344 GMT 15 Jun 90*

[By Mark van der Velden]

[Text] Vatican City June 15 SAPA—Pope John Paul II on Friday gave his blessing to peaceful initiatives in South Africa for a new dispensation, after he was asked to do so by ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela.

Mr Mandela was granted a 25-minute private audience with the Pope at the Vatican, and the meeting was reported to be "very cordial".

A Vatican spokesman said afterwards:

"The audience granted its further confirmation of the Holy Sees' commitment in favour of peaceful political evolution in South Africa in which the progressive process of overcoming the apartheid system allows a society based on participation and conciliation among all the parts of that nation to guarantee and respect the fundamental rights of all of its citizens."

The spokesman said the Pope had over the years closely followed events in South Africa and that he had a high regard for Mr Mandela's moral standing and courage, regardless of political factors.

At their meeting the Pope said to Mr Mandela: "Thanks be to God that we can meet. Our hope is that there will be a new South Africa."

Mr Mandela told a small group of newsmen that he had explained to "our father" the ANC's position on sanctions and the organisation's firm belief that these should be maintained. The ANC leader said he realised at the same time that the Holy See had no direct role to play in the sanctions debate.

"I asked them to express themselves very clearly on this (sanctions) and I asked our father to bless the initiatives because we are sure his blessing will help, because his stand on issues like apartheid and anti-semitism have been so clear that he has won the respect of the entire world."

The Pope, speaking in English, immediately responded with the words: "God bless your initiatives."

The Pope presented Mr Mandela and his wife, Winnie, who was dressed in a white caftan, with a gold medallion bearing his profile.

The Vatican spokesman said later the Pope was looking forward with great interest to a visit to South Africa, even though a slot had not yet been found on the Holy See's diary, which was planned over a year in advance.

The spokesman, who travelled everywhere with the Pope, recalled how in 1988 during a brief holiday in northern Italy the Pope had suddenly stopped during a mountain walk to ask him if he realised it was in fact Nelson Mandela's birthday. At the time there had been no prospects of Mr Mandela's release from jail, but it showed the Pope had been greatly interested in the ANC leader's welfare for a long time.

The spokesman said the Pope fully realised the situation in South Africa was very complex and that things could not just change overnight. He said it was significant that the Pope had emphasised his commitment to seeing a process away from apartheid in South Africa which was peaceful and evolutionary.

Views Meetings With Pope, Andreotti

*MB1506180490 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1757
GMT 15 Jun 90*

[By Mark van der Velden]

[Excerpts] Rome June 15 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Nelson Mandela on Friday night denied that he had asked the Pope to support sanctions against South Africa during a private audience with the head of the Catholic Church at the Vatican earlier in the day.

"We asked the Pope no such thing," Mr Mandela said at a press conference in Rome after the meeting. [passage omitted]

Mr Mandela further said his meeting with Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti had produced positive results for

the ANC, particularly with regard to the organisation's call for economic pressure to be maintained on South Africa.

"As far as Italy's position is concerned we are very encouraged.

"Mr Andreotti understands our own position that the European countries must maintain sanctions... we see eye-to-eye on that."

Mr Mandela said he had referred during the discussions to Italy's forthcoming chairmanship for six months of the European Community and had stressed the importance of such a role for the ANC. Mr Andreotti understood that very well.

"We came out of our meeting with Mr Andreotti satisfied that we have his ear... it is the same position in the other European countries we have visited.

"We came away with the feeling that our mission was successful."

Asked about whether the Pope had called on the ANC to renounce its policy to continue the armed struggle, Mr Mandela said: "The Pope apparently understands (the ANC's) position better than some of you do; he made no such request."

The ANC leader reiterated his standpoint that the methods of violence adopted by the oppressed were determined by the oppressor, and that people were entitled to respond defensively in a similar manner.

Mr Mandela, for the first time on his European tour was specifically asked about the Stompie Moeketsi murder trial allegedly involving his wife Winnie, and about conflict within the ANC's ranks.

"You can forget about the question of Stompie, it has nothing to do with the ANC.

"As far as the divisions between the ANC, I know of none whatsoever," Mr Mandela said.

The ANC leader, after further meetings with Italian Government leaders and addressing a Communist Party-organised public rally in central Rome, was scheduled to fly to the Netherlands capital, The Hague, for weekend meetings with among others the Dutch Government and Queen Beatrix.

Criticizes Mangope, Buthelezi

*MB1506172090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1653 GMT 15 Jun 90*

[By Mark van der Velden]

[Text] Rome June 15 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela, in sharply-worded criticism of South African homeland leaders Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana and KwaZulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, on Friday said the mention of their names at a Rome press conference was "unfortunate".

Mr Mandela, on the Rome stop-over of his European tour, was asked about relations between the African

National Congress and the nominally independent, self-governing homelands, with specific reference to Mr Mangope and Mr Buthelezi.

"You have unfortunately referred to two men whose names you should not have mentioned at all," he told his questioner.

"Mangope has already been overthrown by the people of Bophuthatswana. He was deposed by (Rocky) Metsing and was only put back in power by South Africa.

"I don't think he is any factor at all in what is going on in South Africa today."

Chief Buthelezi was "in no better position than Mangope", Mr Mandela said.

"We are having discussions with the five homeland leaders—Buthelezi is the sixth—he is the only one who is having no discussions with us.

"He is neither speaking to us or the five homeland leaders; in that regard he is totally isolated.

"What he does is to work with the government on projects which we do not believe are in the interests of the black people or the struggle in South Africa," Mr Mandela said.

Arrives in Netherlands, Meets Queen

*MB1606124490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1214 GMT 16 Jun 90*

[By Mark van der Velden]

[Text] The Hague June 16 SAPA—ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela said in The Hague on Saturday [16 June] he would most certainly be reporting back to President F.W. de Klerk on the results of his overseas mission, which has called on Western leaders to maintain sanctions against South Africa until apartheid is totally gone.

Replying to a question at a short press conference after meeting Queen Beatrix and the Dutch Government, Mr Mandela said: "Yes, I certainly will do that.

"Thirteen days ago, Mr de Klerk invited me to meet him and be briefed on the results of his European tour (in May), and I also have a duty to brief him on my tour."

Mr Mandela and his delegation arrived in the Netherlands from Rome on Friday night, for a hurried visit squeezed into his programme at short notice earlier in the week.

After a working breakfast with Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, he left for the royal palace, "Huis Ten Bosch" for a mid-morning audience with the queen.

His meeting with Queen Beatrix lasted longer than scheduled, aids indicated, and the press conference due afterwards was delayed by 40 minutes.

Mr Mandela and his wife Winnie, also met representatives of various anti-apartheid support organisations in

the Netherlands, and were presented with a number of gifts and a resume of their continued efforts in support of the ANC's cause.

Mr Mandela thanked them, also speaking briefly in Afrikaans: "Ek is baie dankbaar vir die hospitaliteit hier" [I want to thank you for the hospitality here].

Paying tribute to the Dutch people and government, he said they had been in the forefront of international sanctions and other measures to force the South African Government to abandon apartheid.

At the press conference, Mr Mandela said results of his discussions with Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek showed there was no difference between the ANC's case that sanctions should remain and the attitude of the Dutch Government.

"The prime minister assured us that the Dutch Government would support the maintenance of sanctions."

Mr Mandela was also asked about the negative influence by extreme white rightwingers on the peace process in South Africa, and he replied that the ANC wanted to mobilise the entire population of the country in support of a negotiated, peaceful settlement.

"We have already started discussions with the rightwing, but you will be aware it is not a monolithic group; they have got separate groups.

"We have tackled an influential group amongst them." Mr Mandela did not identify the group, but reliable ANC sources indicated earlier this week Professor Karel Boshoff, leader of the Afrikaner Volkswag [National Watch], had met the organisation already for talks. Prof. Boshoff has vehemently denied he met the ANC.

Mandela said: "From the first discussions, they have raised the hope that there is a realisation of peace, of the necessity of a peaceful settlement, even among rightwingers.

"We are committed to peace and our task is to mobilise the entire South Africa, black and white, progressive and conservative, on the question of peace.

"This is an initiative which comes from us and from us alone, not from the government, although Mr de Klerk has of course helped by responding after four years to our overtures.

"This is our own baby and we are determined to make a success of it during our lifetime, in fact now, and therefore we are not concerned only with mobilising blacks to present a united front in support of negotiations.

"We are even discussing with the rightwing itself, in order that they should join the negotiation process," Mr Mandela said.

After further meetings in The Hague and an address to a rally organised by anti-apartheid movement groups in the afternoon, the ANC leader was scheduled to fly to London, for departure on Sunday morning to Canada.

Arrives in London 16 Jun

MB1606192390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1917 GMT 16 Jun 90

[By Mark van der Velden]

[Text] London June 16 SAPA—ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela arrived in London late on Saturday [16 June] afternoon from the Netherlands for a short rest and talks with the organisation's president, Oliver Tambo, before continuing his overseas tour to Canada.

Spokesmen for the organisation have rejected reports Mr Mandela was due to have an unscheduled and private meeting at the weekend with British Premier Margaret Thatcher, but have confirmed the organisation's external affairs director, Thabo Mbeki, on Saturday met the foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, in London.

Members of the ANC delegation, which has already made six European stops on Mr Mandela's mission to urge Western governments to maintain sanctions against South Africa until apartheid is totally abolished, said the nearly 72-year-old effective leader of the organisation would not appear in public in London as he was only in transit for Northern America.

Most of Mr Mandela's delegation flew straight to Canada from the Netherlands and it was understood he would be following on Sunday or Monday morning.

"Mr Mandela will be resting and consulting with Mr Tambo on the results so far of his mission," an aide said.

Mr Tambo suffered a stroke last August and is in recuperative seclusion in London, after successful treatment at a Swedish clinic earlier this year.

The ANC's director of external affairs, Thabo Mbeki, flew straight to London from Rome on Friday for consultations on Saturday with Mr Hurd in preparation for Mr Mandela's first meeting with Mrs Thatcher on July 3.

Mr Mandela has expressed strong confidence throughout his European tour so far that he has successfully persuaded governments to stick to sanctions until apartheid is undoubtedly gone, and to ignore President F.W. de Klerk's plea in May that Europe should respond positively, now, to his reform moves.

After Mr Mandela's release from life imprisonment in February, Mrs Thatcher went out on a limb within the European Community and unilaterally lifted some of Britain's EC agreed sanction measures, saying she favoured more positive measures as apartheid was broken down.

If Mr Mandela's impressions are correct, Mrs Thatcher is now even more isolated within the EC, with the exception of Portugal, which has openly said it wants sanction lifted.

Mr Mbeki's meeting with Mr Hurd, the first official talks at ministerial level with the ANC—which still technically carries Mrs Thatcher "terrorist" label—were seen as significant in view of the fact that the EC Dublin

summit, at which a decision one way or the other on South African sanctions will be taken, is scheduled for June 25, almost a week before she meets Mr Mandela.

Observers expect Mrs Thatcher, who is facing increasing political unpopularity within the EC on sanctions and on crucial Common Market issues closer to home than South Africa, to re-evaluate her hardline position within the Community in favour of lifting some restrictions in the near future.

It was understood this was what Mr Mbeki was meeting Mr Hurd about, but ANC aides were reluctant to comment. They were emphatic however, in dismissing reports a secret weekend meeting between Mr Mandela and Mrs Thatcher was in the cards.

Departs for Canada

*MB1706153290 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 17 Jun 90*

[Text] The deputy president of the African National Congress, Mr. Nelson Mandela, has left London for Canada. Before leaving Heathrow Airport aboard a private jet, Mr. Mandela, who arrived in the British capital on Saturday [16 June] for a private visit, said he had met the president of the ANC, Mr. Oliver Tambo, whom he said was recovering very well indeed from a stroke suffered in August.

Welcomed by Mulroney in Ottawa

*MB1806073290 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Text] Nelson Mandela is continuing with his drive to persuade world leaders to maintain economic pressure. Ian Koningfest reports on the ANC deputy president's arrival in Canada:

[Begin Koningfest recording] After a brief refuelling stop in St. John's, Newfoundland, where he was very warmly received, the ANC deputy president was welcomed by Prime Minister Mulroney and Canadian ANC officials on his arrival in the nation's capital.

Mandela said it is encouraging to find very strong and loyal friends of the ANC wherever he goes.

At a press conference in Ottawa, Mandela called for continued economic sanctions against Pretoria until the apartheid system stops (?ravaging) South Africa.

Responding, Mulroney said that the ANC could count on Canada's help in the months and years ahead.

Mandela will address the joint sitting of the houses of Parliament and attend several fund raising events in Toronto and Montreal during his three-day visit to Canada. [end recording]

ANC Seeks To Raise Funds

*MB1806154590 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300
GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Text] Antiapartheid groups in Canada are taking advantage of Nelson Mandela's visit to launch a fund-raising campaign for the ANC. But, as Colin Turkell reports from Toronto, there is likely to be little financial help from the government:

[Turkell] A Canadian fund was set up last week to encourage contributions to the African National Congress. However, ANC representatives were disappointed by the government's refusal to donate 20 million dollars. Since the De Klerk government legalized the ANC in February, Ottawa has taken the view that the movement is a political party, and the government policy here is not to fund political parties.

On his arrival, Mandela made it clear that money is on his mind. He said he had come to Canada to ask for financial assistance. He said that it would be used to help turn South Africa into a haven of justice, peace and equality. Mandela will likely not be disappointed. Organizers of his visit are hoping to raise one million dollars for the ANC in Toronto alone.

Addresses Canadian Parliament

*MB1906085090 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Text] ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela has called for a constituent assembly to be created to draft a future constitution for South Africa.

During a speech to the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa this afternoon, he rejected the idea of a federal state, saying the ANC favors a united, nonracial democracy with a bill of rights applied by an independent judiciary.

Mandela said the South African economy will have to be restructured so that everyone can share in the country's wealth:

[Begin Mandela recording, in English] We do not seek to impoverish anybody or to redistribute such poverty. That the new democratic society will obviously have to address the issue of the impoverishment of millions of our people is a matter of urgency.

It is also clear that the issues can only be properly tackled in a situation in which the economy is growing and producing more wealth, at a rate higher than the growth of the population.

In this respect, we should make the important point that once the democratic transformation has taken place we will need your assistance to achieve these economic results. [end recording]

Mandela said that what has been achieved so far does not mean, however, that apartheid has been maintained. He

also referred to his recent talks with the South African Government and said the ANC has committed itself to the agreement reached:

[Begin Mandela recording, in English] It is only fair that we indicate to this August assembly that we see President de Klerk and his colleagues in the leadership of the National Party as men and women of integrity. We believe that they are honestly committed to participate in a peaceful process which should result in the fundamental political transformation of our country. [end recording]

On his arrival in Ottawa, Mandela was given a rousing welcome by a crowd of about 2,000 people, many of them children.

He was met by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and several senior officials.

Continues 'Whirlwind' Visit

*MB1906053490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0054 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Text] Toronto June 18 SAPA [dateline as received]—The people of Canada heard what they wanted to hear on Monday; Brian Mulroney's federal government pledged that Canada will maintain economic pressure on South Africa.

Mulroney was speaking in Ottawa where he had received ANC Deputy President, Nelson Mandela, with royal treatment. Mandela is on a whirlwind three-day visit to Canada and has already visited Ottawa and Toronto. He visits Montreal Tuesday.

Despite reforms by Pretoria, Mulroney said the reality is that apartheid in all its repugnancy is the law in South Africa.

And Mandela, who addressed the House of Commons earlier today, also urged continued sanctions against South Africa and asked for financial backing for the ANC. Liberty, equality and fraternity shall reign supreme in our country, he predicted.

The invitation to address the joint session of MPs and Senators is a measure of the esteem in which Mandela is held by the federal government. Such invitations are usually only offered to heads of state.

Prime Minister Mulroney said the time may come in future for easing sanctions, but today the existing pressures must be maintained.

Praises Canada's Donation for Exiles

*MB1906102690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1012 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[By Howard Salkow]

[Text] Toronto June 19 SAPA—Canada's prime minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, on Monday [18 June] night announced a new federal commitment of five million U.S. dollars (about R [Rand] 13 million) for the resettling of South African exiles and political prisoners.

The announcement was made at a dinner attended by 1,500 people in honour of African National Congress Deputy President Nelson Mandela.

Addressing the dinner, Mr Mulroney said the contribution was intended to "underline the joy and the satisfaction" that all Canadians felt in Mr Mandela's visit.

The money will go to a non-governmental organisation, rather than the ANC, in keeping with Ottawa's long standing refusal to give money to what it considers a political party. Mr Mandela praised the donations as generous.

He called Mr Mulroney a man of courage and said the commitment of a leader so far away in the struggle of SA was "a source of wonder".

Meanwhile Mr Mandela—who will be in Montreal on Tuesday—has received hero status in Canada, and his photograph has been on every front page of all major newspapers for the past three days.

Arrives in U.S.

*MB2006093690 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 20 Jun 90*

[Text] Nelson Mandela has arrived in the United States. His main aim will be to convince U.S. lawmakers not to lift economic pressure on South Africa. He will also be pleading for millions of dollars to help set up the ANC inside this country. Ed Clarence reports New York City is pulling up all the stops for the ANC deputy president's visit:

[Begin (Clarence) recording] It would be disastrous to (?ask) Congress to respond to the African National Congress and Mr. Mandela's appeal by lifting sanctions prematurely; any momentum that has developed in South Africa in the direction of reform would stop immediately. [end recording]

16 Jun Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB1606084690

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

Soweto Day Ceremonies 'Promising Portent'—"It is surely a promising portent for the future that Soweto Day, one of those melancholy milestones in a history of repression, should be celebrated this year in a spirit not of anger but of reconciliation," observes the Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 16 June in a page 10 editorial. The African National Congress [ANC] and its supporters issued a joint statement announcing that the day "would be used nationwide as a platform to promote the call for tolerance among different political groups." On the other hand, the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] plans a protest march in Welkom, "a demonstration evidently meant to be deliberately provocative. The bellicose posturings of the ultra right are dangerous, but essentially they represent the dying politics of the past."

THE CITIZEN

Mandela Winning Sanctions Battle—"The way things are going, it looks as if Mr Nelson Mandela, the ANC Deputy President, is winning the sanctions battle," declares the Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 15 June in a page 6 editorial. "The government, in its disappointment, may play down the importance of lifting sanctions, as Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis did yesterday, but the fact is that we do need sanctions to be eased even if they aren't crippling our economy. Mr de Klerk does not need praise, he needs concrete rewards for his bold initiatives." "If concessions to the ANC do not have a positive response, if the ANC does not make concessions to match those by the government, then Mr de Klerk might as well say to the ANC: This is as far as we go until you people play the game, until you show you are sincerely interested in true reform."

NEW NATION

Time To Build, Not Destroy—"Various areas across the country are being torn asunder by the factional political violence that is assuming alarming proportions," observes the 15-21 June Johannesburg *NEW NATION* in English in a page 6 editorial. "The one explanation for this high incidence of violence is of course the emerging new political conditions that have created a sense of hope but, on the other hand, also created a sense of uncertainty and anxiety about the future." "The one inescapable fact is that 'ultimately, it is our organisations that must create the type of climate where our structures could begin to find root without interference. A climate right for the free contestation of ideas and political programmes. The scenario of inter-organisational violence as recently witnessed in Vosloorus, Bekkersdal and other areas is fraught with a number of dangers.'" "We are at a crucial point in our history when we need to build rather than destroy. The time has come for us to stop celebrating the victories of the past and to immediately set about the task of rebuilding organisations, recognising that the principles of the freedom to organise freely must not remain abstractions but constant and active guides to our political life. We must distinguish between the violence to advance the struggle and violence to reverse the gains of the people."

BEELD ANC-PAC

Vosloorus Peace Accord 'Encouraging'—The Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 14 June declares in a page 14 editorial: "The 'peace accord' reached between the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] at Vosloorus on the east Rand is encouraging. Although fragile and limited to a single residential area, the accord will do much to assuage fears about the inability of some black fellow citizens to accept a key element of democracy, that of the right to differ." "We would like to see the spirit demonstrated at Vosloorus seep through to the broader black community. An agreement between leaders is worth nothing if their followers ignore it and continue to attack one another." "If the ANC and the PAC can succeed in making the Peace of Vosloorus a lasting one, they will have notched up a point for democracy in South Africa."

TRANSVALER

Opposition To Sanctions 'No Surprise'—"It is no surprise that a group of German businessmen disagreed with Mr. Mandela over his demands for continued sanctions," states an editorial on page 8 of the Johannesburg *TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 13 June. "The business community views a country in a different way than politicians do—and not necessarily always in a one-dimensional economic-oriented way." "They believe that sanctions have never had positive results anywhere but, on the contrary, continue to have a negative effect on communities. We are convinced that the politicians know it too. It is a pity that so few of them have the moral courage to say so publicly." "Sooner or later it can be expected that the morality exhibited by these German businessmen will convince the politicians. We hope it will be sooner...."

DIE BURGER CP

Position on Violence 'Very Relevant'—"The possibility of far-right involvement in explosions in Welkom and Pretoria calls into question the Conservative Party's [CP] position on violence," notes the Cape Town *DIE BURGER* in Afrikaans on 13 June in a page 12 editorial. "Questions to the CP on where it stands on violence become very relevant when the facts are examined. While the ANC continues its rhetoric on the armed struggle, nothing really comes of it these days; the violence option has failed. This is patently not the case with violence from the right. There are signs of right wing involvement in recent explosions." "Instead of the CP taking a manly stand on this very important issue, it busies itself with talk of MPs resigning to force by-elections. As long as the party cannot offer an attainable political alternative, such plans will be seen for the gimmick they are." **SACP Must Be Exposed**—In his "From My Political Pen" column on the same page, Dawie writes: The legalization of the ANC and the South African Communist Party [SACP] "hit the SACP like a thunderbolt. This fundamentally undemocratic and largely atheistic organization is now scurrying around to escape from the harsh light of day to the darkness which for it is a condition of survival. In a sense, the organization is now faced with one of the greatest crises of its life. Since its banning in 1950 the party has found various ways of surviving. It strengthened its ties with the ANC, increasingly removed itself from the public eye, and, as it were, dug itself into the ANC like a parasite." "It may be that SACP boss Mr. Joe Slovo has joined in the glasnost chorus, like all faithful followers of Moscow. But, as Mr. Govan Mbeki, another hardened communist, indicated only last week, the SACP is simply not prepared to appear in the spotlight of democracy yet. According to him, the party refuses to divulge details of its membership. There is indeed much to hide...." "The parasitic and secretive role played by the SACP does not engender trust in the ANC's commitment to democracy and individual freedom. The legalization of the SACP has created for the democratic forces in South Africa a unique opportunity to pursue and fight this party by unrelentingly exposing it to the light of openness and democracy."

Angola**Government-UNITA Talks To Resume in Lisbon***AU1606114890 Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT
16 Jun '90*

[Text] Lisbon, June 16 (AFP)—Peace talks will resume in Lisbon this weekend between the Angolan Government and rebels of UNITA, the Portuguese weekly *FOLHES DE NOTICIAS* reported Saturday citing "diplomatic sources".

This second round of direct negotiations between the government in Luanda and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola would aim for agreement on a formal cease-fire or failing this "on further peace talks", the report said.

It said the two delegations would be led by Andre Pitra, an Angolan Foreign Ministry senior official for the government and by General Adolozi Alicerces for UNITA. The same two took part in the first direct talks to end the 15-year-old Angolan civil war on April 24 and 25 at Evora, west of Lisbon.

No official confirmation of the report was available Saturday.

The Portuguese Foreign Ministry said it "was unaware" of any new negotiations. The Angolan Embassy staff were "unavailable" while at the UNITA mission no one answered the phone.

Ten days ago, UNITA proposed a three-month cease-fire starting on June 22 to mark the first anniversary of the Gbadolite Angola-UNITA peace accords, signed with Zairean mediation but which were never implemented.

UNITA 'Bandits' Kill 4 in Huambo 19 Jun*MB1906191590 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1845 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Text] A member of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorist group killed four persons and wounded 11 others in a raid carried out against buildings next to Hotel Roma in Huambo city at dawn today. During the operation, UNITA bandits also plundered and destroyed offices of (?five) enterprises, houses, and supermarkets. While retreating, the bandits fired machine guns at the sports center installations [words indistinct] and a bus.

Dos Santos Appoints New Information Minister*MB1506202890 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1945 GMT 15 Jun 90*

[Excerpt] Luanda, 15 Jun (ANGOP)—President Jose Eduardo dos Santos appointed Boaventura da Silva Cardoso to the post of information minister in a decree issued in Luanda today.

The president also appointed Joao Bernardo Miranda, current director of the MPLA [Popular Movement for

the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee Department for Information and Propaganda, to the post of deputy information minister.

Boaventura Cardoso has been relieved of his post of secretary of state for culture. His replacement is Jose Mateus de Adelino Peixoto, former Luanda deputy provincial commissioner for the social sector. [passage omitted]

Appoints Planning, Finance Ministers*MB1606073590 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 16 Jun 90*

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday appointed Comrade Boaventura Cardoso as information minister, Comrade Jose de Franca Dias van Dunem as planning minister, Comrade Aguinaldo Jaime as finance minister, Comrade Jose Mateus de Adelino Peixoto as secretary of state for culture, Comrade Sabino Pereira Ferraz as assistant secretary to the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Joao Bernardo de Miranda as deputy information minister.

Names New Deputy Defense Minister*MB1806072790 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Decrees issued by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos; place and date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] For administrative reasons and using the powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Francisco de Andrade deputy defense minister for armament and military technique.

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Antonio da Silva Inacio from the post of governor of the National Bank of Angola, to which he was appointed by Decree No. 16/89 of 25 February.

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Pedro da Cunha Neto from the post of deputy governor of the National Bank of Angola, to which he was appointed by Decree No. 31/87 of 7 March.

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Pedro da Cunha Neto governor of the National Bank of Angola.

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Joao Baptista Madeira Torres deputy governor of the National Bank of Angola.

Let this be published.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the Republic

New Ministers Sworn In

*MB1906121890 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic, pointed out yesterday that the government reshuffle carried out a few days ago should not only be viewed as just another government reshuffle but as a necessary measure.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos said this at the Futungo de Belas Palace yesterday at the end of the swearing-in ceremony of recently appointed government members. The Angolan president stressed that there was a need to understand that we have changed the form of governing and that today's government cannot be compared with yesterday's or the day before yesterday's government.

The Angolan head of state said the dynamism instilled in the Economic and Financial Rehabilitation Program and the figures achieved in 1987 and 1988 were substantially low, while the 1988 rating was negative, thus weakening the authority of government members in implementing defined programs.

The government members that were sworn in yesterday include Planning Minister Franca van Dunem, Finance Minister Aguinaldo Jaime, and Information Minister Boaventura Cardoso.

Madagascar

French President Arrives; Debts Canceled

*EA1406203090 Antananarivo Domestic Service
in Malagasy 1550 GMT 14 Jun 90*

[Excerpt] Today's most important home news is the arrival of French President Francois Mitterrand and his wife, accompanied by top officials of his government. He has come at the invitation of his friend, Didier Ratsiraka, the Malagasy president. The following is President Mitterrand's arrival statement at Ivato Airport after his Concorde landed there:

We are here to stand together and be friends in the international arena.

Those were the first words uttered by French President Francois Mitterrand after arriving at Ivato airport. President Didier Ratsiraka said in reply: It gives us honor, pleasure, and great satisfaction to welcome you here, Mr. Mitterrand,

On the basis of that friendship, the French Government under Francois Mitterrand's leadership has now decided that France will write off Malagasy debts of about 4,000 million French francs or about 1 trillion Malagasy francs. This was the most important result of the meeting this afternoon at Ambohitraina-lavoloha State Palace between Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka and French President Francois Mitterrand and his wife.

The visit to Ambohitraina-lavoloha was divided in two parts: The two heads of state held talks in one room while ministers of the two sides signed the important agreement in another. Apart from France's writing off Madagascar's debts of 1 trillion Malagasy francs, five cooperation agreements in various fields were also signed today at Ambohitraina-lavoloha in education, environment, research, and bilateral air links. The five agreements altogether are worth about 10 million French francs. [passage omitted]

Presidents View New 'Decisions'

*LD1506220690 Paris International Service in French
1830 GMT 15 Jun 90*

[Remarks by French President Francois Mitterrand and President Didier Ratsiraka in Tamatave on 15 June—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] The French president's tour of the Indian Ocean has ended. On his last day in Madagascar Francois Mitterrand went to Tamatave, the country's second town and the largest port on the island. There he met with the crowds. There were also official speeches. I propose, first of all, that you listen to the response of Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka to France's offer to forgive nearly four billion francs of Madagascar's debt.

[Ratsiraka] So that you are not alone in conceding and giving, we in turn assure you that just and fair compensation will be granted to those French enterprises that were nationalized. I said at the beginning of this long speech that your presence among us today has put an end to colonization.

Thus, in the current atmosphere of international amity and of an end to the cold war, we are ready—without however authorizing the establishment of new foreign naval bases in Madagascar—to welcome with open arms the ships of the Royale and Antsiranana for refuelling [words indistinct] and even for them to be careened. This order should end, once and for all, the prejudice and lack of understanding between our two countries. We could also permit the new owners of the former Normed [shipyard] to participate in funding the Secren project which, far from being a bone of contention, would become a symbol of French-Malagasy entente in this new era.

[Announcer] In his remarks Didier Ratsiraka mentioned the Royale, which is, of course, the French Navy—the Malagasy president has a diploma from its naval college in Brest. Francois Mitterrand for his part reiterated that he believes liberalism in the economic field has an unfavorable effect on poor countries. He reaffirmed France's position to seek a proper balance in this area of unequal exchanges:

[Mitterrand] You have cited impressive reference figures—the decrease in the values of your raw materials combined with a rise of all the other factors, the speculation which governs your markets under the guise of free markets, the false competition which uses lies to underline its freedom.

France denounces all of this and applies to itself the principles which it recommends. Of course, our acts and our decisions cannot have the same significance as an international decision that committed the industrially advanced countries as a whole. I firmly intend, therefore, to refer the matter to the next trade summit which will be held in Houston, Texas, in a few weeks' time.

[Announcer] The remarks of the Malagasy and French presidents were recorded by Philippe Leymarie who now sums up the results of Francois Mitterrand's trip to Madagascar:

[Leymarie] The most political leg of Francois Mitterrand's tour in the Indian Ocean has concluded in Madagascar with an exchange of gifts: France has absorbed the main part of Madagascar's public debt and has agreed to hold talks before autumn on the status of the (Eparses) Islands. These islands are claimed by Madagascar but they have remained French territory.

In return, Didier Ratsiraka has used the pretext of the end of the cold war to invite French warships once again to use the port of Diego-Suarez, the former naval base, which the French, commanded at the time by Gen Bigeard, had to leave in 1973 after the French-Malagasy defense agreements were terminated. This visit has thus symbolized France's return which coincides with the Ratsiraka regime's adopting a policy of more liberal economic and political openness even though he refused—as he recalled again this afternoon—to abandon the socialist label. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

Chissano Returns to Maputo After Ceremony

MB1706203990 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo this afternoon after presiding over the main ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of the Mueda Massacre on 16 June.

Cabo Delgado Provincial Governor Antonio Simbine today held a reception for participants in the commemoration of yet another Mueda Massacre Day.

Chissano Departs for Franco-African Summit

MB1906090490 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, president of the Republic, left for France yesterday to attend the Franco-African Summit.

Chissano will join 15 other African heads of state attending the 40-country summit, including Sao Tome and Principe's Manuel Pinto da Costa, Guinea-Bissau's Joao Bernardo Vieira, and Cape Verde's Aristides Pereira.

The Mozambican head of state is accompanied by Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi.

Namibia

Nujoma Meets With President Bush, Requests Aid

MB2006075790 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] President Sam Nujoma said after his talks with George Bush in Washington yesterday that he was confident the United States would increase aid to Namibia. He said he asked the U.S. President for more assistance, in addition to the 25 million rands already pledged by the United States.

Nujoma, during a photo session, thanked the United States for its assistance during Namibia's struggle for independence.

Bush said after the meeting that he respected Nujoma for the manner in which the country became independent and for his leadership.

Nujoma leaves today for the United Nations, where he will request international assistance for Namibia.

Sierra Leone

Deputy Foreign Minister on Refugees From Liberia

AB1606170090 Paris AFP in English 1653 GMT
16 Jun 90

[Text] Freetown, June 16 (AFP)—About 20,000 people fleeing a six-month rebellion in Liberia have taken refuge in Sierra Leone, state radio reported here late Friday, quoting Deputy Foreign Minister Bu Buakei Jabbie.

Mr Jabbie, chairman of the National Refugee Coordinating Committee, did not say if all those who crossed the border into Sierra Leone were Liberians. He said thousands more could pour into the country if the conflict in Liberia does not end soon.

He added the government has had an "encouraging response" from the Red Cross, the World Food Programme and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Mr Jabbie said cooking utensils, blankets, transportation fuel and medicine were badly needed to cope with the influx of refugees. United Nations officials said earlier this week that between 800 and 1,000 Liberians were entering Sierra Leone each day.

Rebels of the National Patriotic Front (NPFL), led by fugitive former Liberian civil servant Charles Taylor, launched their bid to unseat president Samuel Doe last December and have pushed to within 30 miles (50 kilometers) of Monrovia.

The NPFL and Liberian Government officials opened talks in Freetown Tuesday over a possible ceasefire agreement. The talks were continuing at the U.S. Embassy here Saturday.

Liberia

Sierra Leone-Mediated Peace Talks Continue

Spokesman Denies Deadlock

AB1506174190 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 15 Jun 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] However tough the Liberian peace negotiations in Sierra Leone might be, it seems to be even tougher for journalists to find out what is going on. It is the fourth day of the talks in Freetown between delegates from President Doe's government and from Charles Taylor's rebel Patriotic Front. The mediators are Liberia's church and Islamic leaders, but nobody is revealing much about how the talks are going, as Fode Fofana reports in this telex from Freetown:

[Begin studio announcer recording] When the talks adjourned for lunch today, the two warring parties and their mediators spoke briefly to the press. Reverend

Levee Moulton, spokesman for the mediating committee, denied that the talks were deadlocked. He said that they were making regular progress. The leader of the Patriotic Front delegation, Mr. Tom Woewiyu, would only say: We are still talking. Today, Mr. Woewiyu is wearing a black suit and a tie. Yesterday, he wore a dark gray suit and a tie. He was smiling and looking very businesslike. Liberian Information Minister Emmanuel Bowier said, and I quote: We are going to eat and see Freetown.

During yesterday's meeting, the mediating committee thanked the Sierra Leone leader for allowing the talks to be held in Freetown. In reply, President Momoh told them that he hopes peace returns to Liberia as soon as possible since the two countries share a common border.

One foreign journalist last night had dinner very close to the table of the religious leaders who are mediating at the talks. He said he listened to them talking for nearly two hours. He said they discussed everything except the peace talks. [end recording]

Rebel Official 'Optimistic'

AB1506190490 Paris AFP in French 1814 GMT
15 Jun 90

[Text] Freetown, 15 Jun (AFP)—Talks between the Liberian Government and rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) resumed today at 1530 GMT at the American Embassy in Freetown, the Sierra Leonean capital, it was learned from American sources.

The leader of the NPFL delegation, Tom Woewiyu, told AFP he is "optimistic" about the issuing of a joint communique by the end of today. Since the rebels condemned the massacre of Liberian civilians on Wednesday [13 June], the two delegations have not issued any communiques. Talks between the delegations started on Tuesday, and delegates hinted that some progress was made, but they gave no further details.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Sierra Leonean Ministry of Foreign Affairs point out that Liberian religious mediators were trying to send a message to Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh, who left Freetown yesterday to open a conference on agriculture at Kenema, 320 km east of Freetown. The contents of that message is not known. The religious mediators yesterday met with President Momoh, shortly before his departure to thank him for allowing the holding of the talks in Sierra Leone.

No Agreement on Cease-Fire

AB1606063190 Paris AFP in English 0352 GMT
16 Jun 90

[Text] Freetown, June 16 (AFP)—Liberian Government officials and National Patriotic Front (NPFL) rebels Friday ended their fourth day of talks over ways of ending a six-month insurgency without a ceasefire agreement. The talks are set to go on at the U.S. Embassy here Saturday morning. The Reverend Levee Moulton,

chairman of the Inter-Faith Mediating Committee, told journalists "you will have something positive tomorrow."

Delegates have given out few details of the talks, but said that a ceasefire and President Samuel Doe's resignation were among the major items to be discussed during the talks, which lasted about seven hours Friday. The silence on the part of many delegates has prompted journalists and observers to speculate on the outcome of the talks, which one close Doe's associate told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Thursday were doomed from the start.

Doe's Resignation Demanded

*AB1606183490 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 16 Jun 90*

[Text] The National Patriotic Front of Liberia has demanded the resignation of President Samuel Kanyon Doe. The National Patriotic Front leader has threatened to attack the capital if the president doesn't resign. Government negotiators have publicly rejected that demand by the rebels.

Levee Moulton [president of the Liberian Council of Churches] said that cease-fire proposals were discussed. In a meeting on Thursday [14 June], however, he reportedly refused to say if the issue of President Doe's future was included in those talks.

Negotiators Express 'Optimism'

*AB1606184090 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 16 Jun 90*

[Text] Liberian Government officials and representatives of the National Patriotic Front have been meeting in Freetown, Sierra Leone, aimed at ending the six-month old rebel incursion into the country. There are reports of progress being made but there are no reports of possible moves towards a cease-fire. According to news reports, the National Patriotic Front leader, Charles Taylor, has repeated his demand for President Samuel K. Doe to leave the country.

Mr. Taylor reportedly told the REUTERS news agency that if the talks fail, his forces will take the capital, Monrovia, within 12 hours.

Meanwhile, representatives of the two parties taking part in the talks have all reported that there is optimism that a settlement will be reached shortly. One of the five Liberian religious leaders mediating in the talks said discussions on Friday were focusing on what he called, issues of substance, but did not elaborate.

Chief rebel negotiator, Mr. Tom Woewiyu, said yesterday that he was very hopeful a cease-fire could be arranged. Information Minister Emmanuel Bowier, for his part, said he believed the problem would be solved very shortly. No closing date for the talks were yesterday announced. However, the chief mediator, the Reverend Levee Moulton, said yesterday that he thought the talks might end by today.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

20 June 1990

